



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

HARVARD UNIVERSITY



**LIBRARY OF THE
GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF EDUCATION**

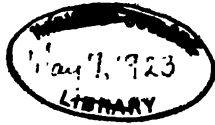




THE
Fourth Annual Report
OF THE
LADIES' SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION
OF
EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

PRESENTED BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,
AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING IN BOSTON, FEBRUARY 2, 1850.

BOSTON:
WELL-SPRING PRESS.
A. J. WRIGHT, PRINTER, NO. 3 WATER STREET.
1850.



HARVARD UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
MONROE S. GUTMAN LIBRARY

LC 564
.L25
1850

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Teachers' Locations, &c., to be addressed to Miss SARAH TUTTLE, Corresponding Secretary of the "Ladies' Society for the Promotion of Education at the West," (post paid,) Care of C. C. DEAN, Esq., 13 Cornhill, Boston.

Subscriptions, Donations, and monies requiring receipts, to be left with the Treasurer of the "Ladies' Society," Mrs. SAMUEL D. WARREN, No. 11 Bulfinch Street, or at Mr. WARREN's place of business—"GRANT, DANIELL & Co.," No. 10 Union Street, Boston.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
LADIES' SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION
AT THE WEST.

ARTICLE I.

This Society shall be called, "The Ladies' Society for the Promotion of Education at the West."

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Society is to send to the Western States competent female teachers, of unquestionable piety, belonging to Congregational churches in New England.

ARTICLE III.

The officers of the Society shall be,—a President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and Twenty Managers. These shall constitute a Board of Directors, five of whom shall form a quorum. From this Board an Executive Committee of Seven shall be chosen annually.

ARTICLE IV.

It shall be the duty of the President to call, and preside at, Meetings of the Board, each of which is to be opened with prayer.

ARTICLE V.

In the absence of the President, it shall be the duty of the senior Vice-President to preside, and perform the duties of President.

ARTICLE VI.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of all the proceedings, and be the organ of communication with Auxiliary Societies and with individuals; and she shall perform any other duties the Board of Directors may assign.

ARTICLE VII.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all subscriptions, and donations of monies or other property ; to keep account thereof, and make a report to the Society at the annual meeting. She will keep a catalogue of members, life-members, and donors.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Board of Managers shall meet quarterly, to hear statements from the Executive Committee, and give counsel on such points as may be submitted to them. They shall collect funds in their respective churches and congregations, and pay over the same to the Treasurer, at the stated meetings of the Board. They shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur among their members.

ARTICLE IX.

The Executive Committee shall have charge of the special business of the Society, and shall have power to call their own meetings ; to fill any vacancies which may occur among their members ; to appropriate funds as shall be needed between the quarterly meetings ; and to make rules for the selection of teachers, and for their transportation and location. Three of this Committee shall form a quorum.

ARTICLE X.

Any lady may become a member of this Society by the payment of not less than *One Dollar* per annum ; and any person paying, at any one time, *Twenty Dollars* shall become a Member for Life.

ARTICLE XI.

As the object of this Society is to send Female Teachers to the West, from the Congregational Churches in every part of New England, it will need—and it invites—the co-operation of Ladies in the New England States ; and any Association of Ladies formed for the same object with this Society, and annually paying into its treasury, will receive an Annual Report of its Proceedings.

ARTICLE XII.

Alterations shall not be made in this Constitution, except at the Annual Meeting of the Society, and not without the recommendation of the Board of Directors.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the "Ladies' Society for the Promotion of Education at the West," was held at the house of Michael H. Simpson, Esq., No. 6 Ashburton Place, at 11 o'clock, A. M., Feb. 2, 1850.

The Rev. Dr. WATERBURY opened the meeting with prayer, and then withdrew.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting having been read by the Secretary, the Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read, and accepted.

The Society then proceeded to the choice of Officers for the ensuing year.

At the time Miss C. A. JOHNSON resigned her office, of Treasurer, about the time of her marriage with the Rev. JAMES MEANS, of Dorchester, the thanks of the Society were presented to Miss JOHNSON, for her faithful and acceptable services, while Treasurer of the Society.

Owing to ill health, and removals to the country, several Managers have retired; and the following Ladies were nominated as a Board of Managers, and unanimously elected.

Officers.

Mrs. SAMUEL HUBBARD, President.

Mrs. WM. G. LAMBERT, Vice-President.

Mrs. HENRY M. HOLBROOK, Vice-President.

Miss SARAH TUTTLE, Secretary.

Mrs. SAMUEL D. WARREN, Treasurer.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Managers.

Mrs. WM. T. EUSTIS.	Mrs. WILLETT.
Mrs. M. H. SIMPSON.	Mrs. TEMPLETON.
Mrs. MOSES L. HALE.	Mrs. J. C. PROCTOR.
Mrs. JACOB BANCROFT.	Mrs. SETH BLISS.
Mrs. JOHN TAPPAN.	Mrs. JOHN A. PLUMMER.
Mrs. JAMES PICKENS.	Mrs. DR. E. BUCK.
Mrs. SAMUEL JOHNSON.	Mrs. DR. J. LANE.
Mrs. CHARLES STODDARD.	Mrs. GEORGE CROCKETT.
Mrs. ARTHUR WILKINSON.	Mrs. DANIEL SAFFORD.
Mrs. FREDERICK JONES.	Mrs. E. LAMSON.

Mrs. ELIPH. KIMBALL.

Executive Committee.

Mrs. SAMUEL HUBBARD.	Mrs. DANIEL SAFFORD.
Mrs. WM. G. LAMBERT.	Miss SARAH TUTTLE.
Mrs. HENRY M. HOLBROOK.	Mrs. SAMUEL D. WARREN.

Mrs. WM. T. EUSTIS.

Fourth Annual Report.

THE year now closing has been fraught with numerous and affecting tokens of the divine favor. At no period since the organization of the Society has there been more perfect harmony in all meetings for business.

No death in the Board of Managers has occurred, and the life of every teacher has been precious in the eyes of the Lord. He not only saved them from "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," but delivered them from personal fear, and enabled them to perform, for the sick and afflicted about them, whatever Christian sympathy and benevolence seemed to require at their hands.

Notwithstanding the desolations occasioned by the cholera, and the surprising changes wrought in the West by the emigration to California of so many of the best men in the western country, we have not been able to supply more than half the teachers sent for. Ample compensation and good homes are pledged in every application, and no teacher is sent out from New England by this Society without a *home* to go to.

The number of teachers sent out in 1849 is *thirteen*, two more than went out in 1848—making the whole number sent out since April, 1846, *fifty-eight*. *Twelve* of these are married, *eleven* since last April. About half of the married teachers continue to give instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, the higher Mathematics, Botany, etc., and two of them have schools which, it is believed, are established on a permanent foundation. Two other schools begin to assume the

appearance, and deserve the name, of "Teachers' Seminaries." Many pupils from one of the latter schools have already taught two summers, and returned to pursue their studies through the winter. Several of these teachers are orphan girls of great promise, but entirely destitute of means, and have been boarded and instructed gratuitously until they acquired sufficient knowledge to begin to teach summer schools.

The self-denying young ladies, who are doing so much to raise up and qualify teachers of common schools in the West, will receive little compensation for board and instruction, until their pupils earn it by teaching.

Were the public acquainted with all the facts connected with the origin and progress of these little boarding establishments, it is believed that funds would flow into the "Discretionary" department of our treasury so freely, that all these destitute western candidates for teachers should have their tuition paid from our "Discretionary Fund." This would aid our teachers in getting a more comfortable support, than it is possible for them to do while they teach so many without being paid, or wait for it till paid from the scanty wages of the young teacher.

Three of our excellent teachers have been long laboring perseveringly and noiselessly upon the foundation of these infant seminaries, and a little aid from benevolent individuals, or from our "Discretionary Fund," would enable them to bring forward teachers much faster than, with their stinted accommodations, it is now possible for them to do.

The Ladies' Society have no Agents to proclaim their wants or the doings of their teachers—no one to reason with parents, and urge them to fulfill their vows when they laid their children on God's altar and promised to bring them up for Christ and his church, and to plead with them to re-consecrate their daughters to the service of God; and when willing to go to the *far West*, and work for Christ there, bid them a hearty "God speed."

It is hoped the time will come, when the pastors of our churches will feel that they have something more to do than they have yet done, in behalf of female education in the newer parts of our great and rapidly growing country. When they encourage suitable young ladies—members of their churches, to offer to teach at the West, many will come forward and say, "Here am I, send me." Till this long looked-for time arrives, the members of the Society will continue to do with their might what their hands find to do. They most earnestly desire the co-operation of every friend of Christ and our common country in their humble endeavors to bring the rising generation, beyond the Alleghanies, under the influence of the Gospel and a thorough Christian education.

Sewing Circles in New England have accomplished much for religion and benevolence. Last year a Report of this Society was forwarded to the "sewing circle" in every parish in this Commonwealth, and, so far as known, to every sewing circle in the other N. E. States, in the hope that each lady would feel disposed to aid in supplying teachers and funds, as well as to prepare boxes of bed and table linen for the home missionaries, who give homes to our teachers, and garments for teachers going out on short notice. This Report will be forwarded, at an early day, to every "*sewing circle*" in New England, with a request to furnish money and outfits as far as practicable. Especially are they requested to send *boxes for our Boarding Schools, or Teachers' Seminaries*. Nothing useful in a family, or a lady's wardrobe, can come amiss. Many articles of table furniture may be packed with ease in boxes or barrels, and would be highly valued by the Society, and by the teachers having charge of the Boarding Schools.

The number of hopeful conversions reported, from the first, is *ninety-two*. The number of converts in the Sabbath school classes taught by our teachers have not been reported; but, in a letter from the West, a friend observes that the whole class of one teacher, except one member, gave evidence of a change

of heart, and the class contained nearly or quite a dozen.— This is only one—whereas large numbers of conversions have occurred in Sabbath school classes, not members of day schools.

More than two thousand scholars in the day schools have been brought under a direct religious influence, so far as reading the Scriptures in school, with prayer and singing, and earnest religious conversation, can affect the mind and heart of the young. Nearly if not all the teachers have classes in the Sabbath schools, and many of them large Bible classes.

The teachers have formed, or aided where established, sewing circles, female prayer meetings, and reading circles, and from ten to fifteen hundred dollars' worth of good books have been widely circulated, and read with delight and profit, through the agency of our teachers.

It has been customary to make the following statements in an Appendix, but, from numerous inquiries, it would seem few read it. To insure a perusal, these statements are made in this place:—

1st. Ladies wishing to go out as teachers, under the patronage of the "Ladies' Society," must be members of Congregational churches in New England.

2d. Ladies are not expected to be less than seventeen, nor more than thirty-six. No candidate can be accepted without the consent of parents.

3d. Offers of service must be accompanied by testimonials of piety, scholarship, good manners, and a self-denying spirit.

4th. This Society supplies teachers for such locations as are named in applications. It has no power to choose them;—therefore it is desirable that young ladies should cherish a willingness to go where their talents, acquirements, and the state of their health, promises the greatest usefulness.

5th. The Society is willing to pay traveling expenses, and aid in procuring a comfortable outfit, to those destitute of means. Beyond this the Society does not make itself responsible.

6th. The Constitution makes no provision for refunding any part of the traveling expenses; but where a teacher receives a good salary, and wishes to remit, she can have the privilege of doing so in the form of a donation, but not as a debt. Several have claimed this privilege, and it will be denied to none.

7th. The winters at the West are shorter than at the East, but, while it lasts, cloaks and warm dresses are as necessary as in New England.

8th. Teachers are not required to engage to teach for any given period, but, without intending to teach two or three years, a young lady would not be likely to incur the expense of going to a distant field. Most of our married teachers have postponed their marriage till they had been teaching *two* years, and a number of them have taught over *three* years, and still give instruction in various branches.

One teacher has not been heard from for more than a year. The people where she taught a few months in the West, say she returned to the East. The Society paid her traveling expenses, and assisted in her outfit, which leaves room for unpleasant suspicions that a journey of pleasure was the object, rather than doing good.

A weighty responsibility rests upon those who recommend female teachers for the West. No lady who does not possess good *common sense*, and a practical mind, should be recommended, however brilliant, imaginative and hopeful, she may be.

To those ladies now in a course of preparation for teaching at the West, the Committee would urge a sufficient attention to vocal music to be able to lead their pupils and others in common psalm tunes, in social worship. Drawing, painting and fancy needle-work, add greatly to the acceptableness of teachers of every grade, and the subject is worthy the consideration of the Principals of Female Seminaries in New England.

Much regret has been expressed, by numerous individuals, that the extracts from the letters of our teachers have hitherto been so short.

The extracts which follow may, by some, be deemed too copious; but, as we wish to exhibit a true picture of the doings of our teachers, and the results of their labors, it is hoped these extracts will be read with interest :—

I. "Another quarter has nearly closed. It seems like a dream, so full of novel interest has been the whole time I have spent in this distant State.

"Your letter was most welcome, I assure you. What can be more interesting to your teachers in this great field, than intelligence respecting our companions in the same good work. Though personally acquainted with but very few of them, I feel an interest in the welfare of all, and a strong desire to know the peculiar joys and trials of each. I sometimes think what a meeting we will have in heaven, though we may always remain strangers on earth !

"My school continues very pleasant. I have a class of *seven* young men, between the ages of sixteen and nineteen.— They are studious, respectful, and, indeed, quite an interesting class of scholars. The studies this term embrace the common English branches, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Latin and French. No piano here, therefore no music scholars.

"The California fever rages here as everywhere else. Many are preparing to leave. Oh, what a field for missionary effort is *there!* and how undesirable a field, too, in many points of view !

"I should love exceedingly to have you come and see every thing just as it is. I often think it would be a good plan for you to visit the West. You would then know the real state of society, the various difficulties we have to contend with, and the encouraging features in our work, much better than you can otherwise.

"I wish I could give you some gratifying intelligence respecting the religious state of the school, and of the church,

here; but alas! we have looked in vain hitherto for any special manifestations of the Holy Spirit among us. I have endeavored by personal conversation, to interest my scholars in the great subject. I trust, however, that my school is not to be passed by without a blessing. How can I meet them at the bar of God, and feel that I have not been instrumental of saving *one*!

"I know that I am remembered in your prayers, yet I wish to ask a *special* interest in them, for myself and my school, that I may have grace given me to be bold and faithful in my Master's service. I feel my own weakness and insufficiency deeply. The responsibilities which rest upon me often make me tremble. How can I sustain them without the grace of God?" *

At a somewhat later period the same teacher writes, "The school continues just as pleasant and prosperous as ever. I am amazed, as I review the past year, and compare it with my anticipations before I saw the West. I expected to meet some *dreadful trials*—I knew not what—such as could be experienced nowhere but in the '*far West*;' but I should have to think some time, to tell you of any thing that deserves the name of *hardship* or *trial*, which I might not have found any where else. Every body treats me with all the cordiality, kindness and respect I could desire. The Trustees have expressed to me their entire satisfaction with the manner in which the school has been conducted, and have invited me to

* The Board of Managers observe a concert of *Secret Prayer* every Saturday evening, between the hours of eight and ten, for the blessing of God on this enterprise, and they request all the friends of Christ to unite with them in its observance. For "except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

A social prayer meeting has been established on the first Monday in each month, in the afternoon. It is hoped that the friends of Christ will unite with us in prayer for the blessing of God upon our teachers, their pupils, the Home Missionaries, and all who are laboring in the West to promote piety, sound morals, and Christian education.

continue it another year upon the same terms. The whole number of different scholars the past year is *sixty*.

"A year ago people looked upon the school as an experiment;—now I hope we may regard it as having, at least, a foundation laid, on which will rise a beautiful and lasting superstructure, from which shall flow streams of light, and knowledge, and virtue, till time shall end."

In a letter just received from this young lady, she says,—
"I learn, by a letter recently published in the 'Puritan Recorder,' that your field is rapidly extending. If I were in New England, with my present experience, I would not hesitate a moment to go to Oregon. I hope some will be found ready to respond to this call, by consecrating themselves wholly to the work. Your treasury, too, is nearly exhausted. I wish it were in my power to send you the whole sum I received from the Society. I hope to send you my mite soon. I trust you will never be obliged to neglect any call for want of funds. I feel that the Society is doing a good work, and I hope its influence may reach the utmost borders of our land."

II. "I enclose for you a few specimens of 'Iowa school-room literature' for your acceptance; not because I think they possess uncommon merit as compositions, but to prove to you that there are minds in the western wilderness capable of cultivation, and worthy of being rightly trained. As I entered the school-room on Tuesday morning, Miss ——, fourteen years old, said to me, 'Oh, what shall I take for a subject to write upon for tomorrow?—I can think of nothing!' I replied carelessly, 'You may take me, if you choose.'

"The next afternoon, when called upon to read her composition, she read the following:—"

ON OUR TEACHER.

Who is it that, from morn till night,
In our small school-room takes delight?
Who is so pleased when we do right?
Our Teacher.

Who is it so much interest takes
In all our plans, and, for our sakes,
Such efforts and exertion makes ?
Our Teacher.

Who left her friends and her "sweet home,"
Amid these western wilds to roam,
To teach and influence the young ?
Our Teacher.

Who, at the hour of secret prayer,
Remembers each with *special* care,
And prays that we may ever share
The glories Jesus did prepare ?
Our Teacher.

Who can describe our Teacher well ?
Who half her love and kindness tell,
Or her anxieties dispel ?
Not Sarah.

Who will comply with each request,
And thus assert whom she loves best,
And plead with God to make her blest ?
That 's Sarah.

Second specimen :—

MY BIRTH-DAY.

Lo ! fifteen years have passed away,
Like a pleasant dream, or a summer's day—
Like the April shower, or the morning dew,
So quick receding from our view.

Have I these golden hours improved ?
Can my past conduct be approved ?
Have I in all my life done good ?
Could I have done more, if I would ?

Although my former life has been
Of little use, and filled with sin,
I'll try my future life to make
Of more avail for *Jesus'* sake.

And, with God's grace, I now resolve,
Each duty, as it may devolve,
I will with cheerfulness perform,
And to my Saviour's will conform.

Should fifteen years again roll by
 Ere I am called by God to die,
 I'll try to spend them as I should,
 In serving God, and doing good.

Third specimen—*By a little girl under eight*:—

Oh, mother! my dear mother,
 Did you ever suppose
 Your little daughter Hannah
 Would write poetry and prose?

My mother, my dear mother,
 Can I ever repay,
 The gratitude I owe you
 For your kindness every day?

Oh mother, my dear mother,
 I do intend to try
 To pay you for your kindness
 Before I'm called to die.

III. "I know you will excuse me for seeming neglect, when I tell you that this is the first vacation for a single week during *eight months*, and all that time, so numerous have been my cares, and so great my responsibilities, that I have thought of little else. I commenced this school with *forty* scholars, but before it closed I had *ninety-eight*, and did not have an assistant till the last month, when I was aided by one of my pupils. Besides this large school, I have had a class of boys in Algebra, to recite at 8 o'clock in the morning, and a class of ladies in Botany, to recite at six in the evening. I refused to take these extra classes for some time, but, as they were members of my last school, and urgently desired to pursue their studies, I could not refuse to grant the favor.

"The longer I remain *here*, the better I like the country, and the stronger my attachment to the people; and, were I to return to the East, I do not know that I could be contented.—My labors here seem to be appreciated, and surely they are more needed *here* than *there*."

IV. "My school has of late increased, and I have at present five Music scholars. Twice in the week I teach Drawing. The school seems to give satisfaction, as far as I can judge, to those who send their children. I have not lost a day on account of ill health, and, indeed, I enjoy better health here than at the East. Of course, I have often longed to be at home again; but still I have been happy here, and I trust that God has permitted me to do some little good."

"Soon after opening the school, I established a prayer-meeting among those of my pupils who were professors of religion, and we have enjoyed it very much. One of the other scholars has lately given evidence of a change of heart."

"I take a great deal of interest in my class in the Sabbath school. Nine young girls belong to it, and they are now learning the 'Assembly's Catechism,' and verses in the Bible, in addition to the lesson in the Question Book. I have formed many pleasant acquaintances here. The people generally are very hospitable, and fond of company, so that I visit a great deal."

V. "My last vacation was as pleasant as I had anticipated. I met at Mrs. ——'s *five* of your teachers, and enjoyed my visit with them very much. Mrs. —— made us feel very much at home, and time passed swiftly and pleasantly, and, I hope, profitably also."

"There seems to be rather more religious interest here than usual, and there are one or two who think they have 'passed from death unto life.' I think there is much to encourage us to labor. Pray for us, that we may be faithful, and not stand as stumbling blocks in the way of any. There has not been a revival of religion here for a long time, and there are but one or two young persons that belong to the church. The church now is crowded on the Sabbath—the new pastor is very active, and visits a great deal, and the people like him very much. The Sabbath school is quite interesting, and

numbers between seventy and eighty. I have a pleasant class of girls of 14 years of age. Did I tell you that we collected *thirty dollars* to purchase a library? I thought the people quite liberal.

"I have now been in the West more than a year. My health has been excellent; I have found friends, and enjoyed myself much. Nevertheless I have had some sad hours, when I suffered myself to think of my New England home, and all the loved ones there; but the same God careth for them now that did when I was with them, and in his hands I can leave them and myself, assured that he will do all things well."

VI. "I am teaching a select school of forty pupils, in a room so small that I have scarcely room to stir. My scholars are all young ladies and young gentlemen, except *seven* little girls from six to nine years of age. It is the most pleasant school I ever taught. I receive new applications almost every day, and I really believe I have been obliged to refuse more scholars than I have received. They came from all the country round. In addition to the common branches, we have recitations in Watts on the Mind, Physiology, and Mental Philosophy, Paley's Geography of the Heavens, Algebra, Latin, Ornamental Needlework, etc. Oh, how I do wish I could interest them in the things of religion; but they are so deeply interested in their studies, that it seems difficult to turn their earnest attention to any thing else. They seem to be attentive during the devotional exercises of the school, and on all occasions, when I converse with them on serious subjects, they respectfully listen, and do not hesitate to converse as freely on religion, as on any other subject; but they do not seem to *feel much*. Two of the young men, who have long been members of my school, will, I hope, one day become ministers or missionaries."

VII. "There is not a more eligible place in the United States for a school than ——. This is the largest place

within fifty miles in any direction, and there is not a seminary of any importance in this or in any of the surrounding counties. My scholars are nearly the same as heretofore.— Three or four have left, and as many others have taken their places. My number is limited, and I am obliged to refuse quite a large number. Their improvement is to me astonishing, and their kind attentions to their teacher and to each other are delightful. The remark is often made, that such a degree of harmony among scholars is seldom witnessed.

“I have classes in French, Latin, Algebra, Chemistry, Philosophy, Watts on the Mind, besides the common English branches, and some Music scholars. My time is very fully occupied, and very agreeably so; indeed, I have not for years been so uniformly happy, as since I came West. ‘My lines have fallen to me in pleasant places, and I have a goodly heritage.’ Several of my pupils are preparing for teachers, four of them are professors of religion, and appear to desire to be extensively useful.

“A company of fifteen started from here this morning for California; many of them leave families. I fear the love of money will prove to them ‘the root of all evil.’ Were they going to labor for souls, how many would exclaim against it, and say it is not one’s duty thus to leave home and kindred. How trifling is all the gold of California, when compared with one deathless soul!

“The cholera is expected to be here soon. I have no personal fear for myself, but I suppose there may be sufficient cause for fear.

“It is now about five weeks since I observed unusual seriousness in some of my scholars; two are now indulging hope. Day before yesterday morning I requested any, who were anxious about their salvation, and felt deeply interested in the question, ‘What shall I do to be saved?’ to remain after school that evening. To my astonishment I found, when school was dismissed, that nearly all remained in their seats—

two or three only quietly withdrew. I then repeated the invitation, and confined it to those who felt their need of Christ—still none left the room. Oh, as I cast my eyes around the room, seeing some in tears, and almost every countenance deeply solemn, how *unprepared* did I feel to give them suitable instruction. I longed to hide myself, and leave the Holy Spirit to be their only teacher. Since then, I feel more and more a want of preparation for this great work. Oh, pray much for your teachers; they need, and highly value, the prayers of Christian friends.”

VIII. “With the close of the present term, nearly or quite *three years* have passed since I first found a home in the West, and *two years* my pleasant home has been in this charming village. During all this time my heavenly Father has kindly smiled upon my labors, and crowned them with a measure of success.

“I have had the privilege of watching my dear pupils in their onward march in the pathway of knowledge; I have seen them drink in scientific truths, as the thirsty plant drinks in the dews of summer, and, as they drank, only thirsted for more. I have felt that mine was no common privilege, thus to note the unfolding and strengthening of their intellects. I have, too, as I humbly trust, seen several of these loved ones come and submit themselves to the Saviour, devoting the dew of their youth to his service. Several of these are now exerting a most happy influence in the community.

“Our ‘Reading Society,’ of which I think I have told you, is very prosperous; also our ‘Missionary Circle,’ formed not long since. I hope and trust the dear members of it will receive a blessing in their own souls.

“My scholars are, several of them, young ladies of much maturity of character. I have only one under fourteen. Oh how thankful I ought to be to my Heavenly Father for directing my foot-steps to so rich a field of labor.

"I could not restrain my tears of gratitude, as I took my place last Sabbath in my class;—I felt it was a spot where an angel might love to tarry.

"The whole number of week-day scholars under my charge the past year is about *ninety, twenty* of whom have been teaching. Another term has now closed, and the examination far exceeded my fondest hopes. The cholera has reached this quiet retreat. One fell a victim to it yesterday."

IX. "Have I ever told you what a lovely country Texas is? I wish you could see it, and hear the inhabitants praise it. They say Italy cannot equal it, nor any other country.—The people here seem to have been gathered from all parts of the world. In riding in the stage coach from — to —, I found that Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, Maine and Vermont, were represented by the passengers.

"The number of sheep and neat cattle in this country surprises a New Englander. Mr. E—— owns more than a thousand sheep and goats, and between *two and three hundred head of cattle*; nearly *two hundred* are cows. Aunt —— would think they might make something of a dairy to look after. Nobody here knows how to make cheese, and Mrs. E—— wishes Aunt J—— to describe the whole process, respecting this branch of domestic economy, just as she would to a child who had never seen a cheese.

"The climate is so mild that clothes may be dispensed with, and custom permits the children, up to five years old, to walk the streets without a rag of clothes. I saw a tolerable large boy wearing only a hat about the street.

"I think much of your Sabbath evenings; but *Saturday evening* has a peculiar interest to me, because I know that on that evening the members of the 'Ladies' Society' are supplicating blessings on the heads of those who, by their beneficence, have been placed in fields of usefulness, remote

from home and early friends. I feel strong when I know good people are praying for me, and, like Aaron and Hur, doing their utmost to hold up our hands."

At a later date the same teacher writes,—“Often have I thought of you, and wished it were possible to picture to you the state of our city for the last few weeks. The angel of death has been hovering over us, and the shade of his dark wing has tinged every thing with gloom and sadness. Few families have remained here, through the sickness, who have not lost some members. And although few here have relatives out of their own families, yet you will meet with but few ladies who are not in mourning. No nation, age or rank, has been spared. From General Worth, whose loss was felt by the nation, to houseless wanderers whose beds were the earth—who had no friends to minister to their necessities, and who were buried by the public at the least possible expense.—These, and hundreds, have in a few hours been hurried into the eternal world, to give up their final account.

“From cholera I have been most mercifully spared. God has not only seen fit to preserve my life, but also my health and peace of mind. I have great reason for thankfulness, that in such seasons of danger and distress I could trust implicitly to the protecting care of Heaven, and feel no fear or anxieties on my own account.

“I now board in the family of Major B——. Mrs. B—— cares for me like a mother, and the children are never happier than when doing me a favor. Major B—— superintends the Sabbath school, and is always ready to every good word and work. I know not where I could find a kinder or more religious family than this.

“After we thought the cholera had passed, I had an ill turn, which the doctor called *cholérine*. Previously I had a short severe bilious attack.

“My school is a prosperous, cheerful little establishment.—Though some of my number have been taken off by the chol-

era, yet there seems to be a feeling of happiness that the sickness has disappeared, and we have been preserved."

"*July 4th.* I have this afternoon given my flock a holiday, by way of teaching them that they are citizens of the United States, and partly for the sake of gaining time to answer your letter, so thankfully received last night.

"The cholera, which has so long been *the* subject of thought, conversation, and epistolary correspondence, has, I think, at length left us.

"*Sept 7th.* I have a little vacation at this time on account of small pox, which prevails here to an alarming extent. Two of my scholars are suffering with it. I suppose there are at the present time, *two hundred* cases in town. I have been vaccinated repeatedly without producing the least effect.

"I have as large a school as I can attend to, while the weather is so warm. I am completely refreshed every cool day, and as our nights are uniformly agreeable, I feel much indebted to them for what strength I possess. My health is not bad, except debility and headache.

"On the national fast day, (Aug. 3d,) I went to school as usual, and told the scholars about it, and invited them to attend church with me. They went home to prepare for attendance at a Protestant church.

"This, to many of them, was the first event of the kind in their whole lives. On their return they expressed satisfaction, and great admiration of the singing; but one little girl remarked that she saw no *Santos* (saints) *there*."

X. "I think there are few, who write as many letters as I do, who dislike it so much. I found it easy to write during the religious interest last spring. Nearly all the converts here run well, and there have been no cases of marked delinquency on the part of those who professed religion. I think Miss —— is doing much to destroy the prejudices of the people against female teachers. I have found no person yet

that seems to take so deep an interest in Western education as Mrs. B——, and Miss G——. It seems to be Mrs. B——'s *one great effort*; she appears to forget herself and her family in this cause. A life like her's can but afford high pleasure in the review. O how blessed to spend and be spent in doing good. I feel that to do good is all this life is worth.

“My school has been larger than ever, till about a month before the session closed. The cholera then made its appearance, and many families, panic-struck, fled from town. My friends generally thought it best for me to stop, but I preferred to finish the quarter, and accordingly I did so. Since then I have been visiting the schools of some of my former pupils; one or two specimens of them I will give you. One young lady, who professed religion last term, went home ten miles from here, gathered a Sabbath school of more than a hundred, took out books for a library, and invited a member of the church to go out and help organize. That accomplished, she went to teaching a day school herself, and secured a teacher for an adjoining neighborhood, (one of my scholars, and a member of our church.) On visiting the first school I found about *twenty pupils*; a great degree of interest was manifested. Though some of them were nearly grown, they did not seem to possess any more knowledge than some of my pupils of five and six years.

“The parents are generally ignorant and poor. The school-house had been a stable. It had a doorway, but no door — a place for a window, but not even a sash. A log had been knocked out opposite the door to admit light and air. The roof was so poor that the rain came through it as through a sieve. It had a chimney, but it had fallen. For seats, logs five or six inches in diameter were divided, smoothed a little, and set up almost high enough for a table. Notwithstanding all these untoward circumstances, both teacher and pupils seemed happy, and I felt that I could be happy too, were my lot cast there.

"I found the other school-room but a little better—the scholars no more improved—many of them nearly as tall as the teacher, but mere children in intellect. I felt that these teachers are doing a great work, and it must go on.

"When the Sabbath came, I went with them to the Sabbath school at the house I described first. It was filled with happy children. After the recitations, the superintendent invited me to address the children. I merely asked them a few questions. You will excuse this long account. I take it for granted that you will feel interested in whatever interests me. In this way I am beginning to see the fruit of my labors, and I have been led to feel more than ever like devoting all my energies to the training of teachers. *Seven* of my scholars have commenced teaching this year, and more would have commenced but for the cholera.

"I was anxious to come to the West before the formation of your Society; but with my present experience and observation I would never advise a young lady to come West without *the pledge of a home and protection*. Mr. H—— pledged both to me, and nobly has he fulfilled his pledge.

"I have several lads in school of superior talents, whose parents design to give them a liberal education. O, that all may become ministers of Christ, where the harvest is so great and the laborers so few.

"I have had good health as yet. The cholera is here—one death yesterday.

"I have been counting my pupils since I have been in the West, (over three years,) and they number more than *two hundred!!* Some of them have been in school nearly all the time. When I think how much good I might have done them, I am led to feel that I am an unprofitable servant."

XI. "My school opened with sixteen, and soon increased to twenty-eight. A number more are expected soon. Ten are boarders. I sit with them in the school-room evenings,

and preserve order in study hours, and assist if necessary in their studies. We spend about half an hour in the evening learning to sing, and occasionally an hour is devoted to reading aloud. These scholars are a happy company. Could I see them all the humble followers of Jesus, my cup of joy would be full. Two are professors of religion, and one I hope has given her heart to God this term.

"We recite a passage of scripture at the table in the morning, and it is very interesting to go into the school-room just before breakfast, and find each with Bible in hand, committing its blessed word to memory. I love to feel that the school and its unworthy teacher is remembered by the 'Ladies' Society,' at the throne of grace.

"How important that a revival of religion be enjoyed during this session. Most of the scholars are between fifteen and twenty; precious season in life! Pray much for me, that I may be as useful as I am happy."

At a later date the same teacher writes:

"It is truly encouraging in our labors to know that we are remembered in prayer by such a circle of Christians. God has heard their prayers. The Spirit has been with us, convincing of sin, and I trust subduing the heart to the dominion of Jesus. Six members of the school hope they have become Christians, and give us reason to rejoice in them. They seem deeply interested in spiritual things, and in our little prayer meetings, which are held every Thursday and Sabbath evenings, they willingly take a part. Two of the converts are lads about fifteen years of age.* These lads are very intelligent and interesting. Other members of the school are very tender on the subject of religion, and one more indulges a faint hope.

"From the commencement of this session, I have tried to interest them in the study of the scriptures, and in committing

* One if not both will probably fit for the ministry.

and singing sacred songs. About twenty commenced reading the Bible in course, with the promise of a Bible if they read it through within the year.

"I have a pleasant room, which I share with another lady, in which I have a coal fire in a grate constantly. Here I can be alone in quiet, or invite any of the family to sit with me. I have a pleasant home, and a pleasant school, which has increased to forty-six, and more are expected."

The revival of religion in this school continued till fourteen or fifteen of the scholars became the subjects of renewing grace.

At a later date Miss G—— writes: "This evening, I received a box from *Waltham*, Mass., containing many tokens of remembrance from dear friends. Among them was a pretty bed-quilt from one of my former Sabbath school scholars, only eight years old. I know not what we could have done, had not our Eastern friends assisted us."*

XII. "My situation is very healthy, but somewhat difficult. This is a new country, and the inhabitants are mostly from the Middle States—all in this neighborhood, except three families from three other different States. Of course there is great diversity of opinion, especially on the subject of religion. I shall endeavor to conform to each as far as the rule of right will allow, and no farther, if I know it. I have a school of thirty or more, difficult to govern at first, but I now find my pupils almost what I wish them to be. Rev. Mr. —— preaches

* This is one of the Boarding Schools, or *Teachers' Seminaries*, alluded to in this Report. It was commenced by the wife of a missionary, but is now in the hands of Miss Goodale, of Marlboro', Mass., and Miss H. N. Kingsbury, of Francistown, N. H. The ladies are associate teachers, both were educated at Mt. Holyoke; the latter is a graduate of that institution. Had nothing more been accomplished through the instrumentality of the "Ladies' Society," than this school has accomplished for Christ and his church, all the money and labor expended since the Society was organized, would have been wisely spent.

one sermon in my school-house once in two Sabbaths. I have the class of young ladies in the Sabbath school every Sunday.

"I wish it were practicable for you to take a trip out West. I know you have dwelt here with us much in spirit. But I would that your eyes might look upon this fair land, — Nature's own garden, — while your ears might hear the urgent and often repeated calls for educated teachers. The voice of the people speaks loudly, but the neglected cause of education much more loudly. In laying the foundations of educational institutions in this section of the West, the few weak female teachers sent out by your Society are bearing no unimportant part. Some here are truly awake to the subject of general education, and are willing to do all that duty seems to require. But we are often met with, 'It is not worth while for my children to study arithmetic, for they will never be teachers.

"Teachers destined for this field should possess energy and independence, (such as they would not be likely to acquire in a parlor education alone,) combined with a cheerful, contented spirit—who does not ask first and last, 'How is dear self going to be cared for?' Another thing, — *they should know what they do know—what they believe, and what they disbelieve*, for western people do, and they respect a person who has a mind of his own, even if on the wrong side. I have to *look up* to many of my scholars of both sexes. Many of them I think will make excellent teachers. I hope I do not entirely lose sight of the fact that each of these precious ones has an immortal *soul* to be educated, as well as an *intellect*. Pray that, our hearts being ever warmed with the love of Christ, we may constantly exert a hallowed influence on those around us—that we may be deeply imbued with the spirit of Him, who lived and died for others, that God might be glorified. Pray that the dear pupils may *all be truly converted*."

XIII. "I am happy to say to you that I am favored beyond my most sanguine expectations, in a *first rate home*, a

pleasant school, kind friends, and above all, *a contented heart*. I feel sure that the blessing of Heaven rests upon my labors. I have seven boys and nineteen young ladies from fourteen to eighteen years of age. When surrounded by them in the school-room, I can truly say, with another, 'The broad earth knows no happier spot.' Five of my pupils have Romish parents, but they are among my warmest friends. My class in the Sabbath school is composed wholly of boys, eleven in number, the largest in the school. It really seems to me as if a Christian teacher could accomplish more at the West in *one* year, than she could at the East in *three*."

XIV. "My health is as good as it ever was in New England. I have been here more than two years, and have not been sick a day, and this vicinity is not considered more healthy than other parts of the country. I have postponed a very particular account of my situation to become more fully acquainted, because it often happens that people are very much pleased with a *new* teacher, or any thing else that is *new*, but as soon as the novelty wears off they wish for a change.

"The seminary, a new building, is situated in a pleasant grove about a quarter of a mile from my home. It is divided into two rooms, each twenty by thirty feet. By the time I have laid aside my shawl and bonnet, from forty to sixty pupils are seated. They are of all ages, and both sexes, from five and six, to young ladies larger than myself, and several young gentlemen more than six feet high. They are all so studious and orderly, that a mild reproof now and then has hitherto been sufficient to maintain good government.

"I work hard out of school, making pens, setting copies, etc., but when I see what rapid progress is made in the various studies, I feel amply compensated for all my extra labors, morning and evening.

"I have never regretted coming out here, and have no

desire to return. Young ladies who wish to live for their own selfish gratification had better remain in New England ; but if they can find pleasure in employing their talents and education for the benefit of others, and are willing to conform in some things to the customs of the people they may find in the West, they will find warm-hearted friends, and be very happy.

“ There are a great many children to be educated here, and good teachers are scarce.

“ I have a class of young ladies in the Sabbath school, and feel the need of the Holy Spirit's influence.

“ As a general thing, a low estimate is put upon education *here* ; there are, however, many honorable exceptions ; but a large portion of the people think that if their children can *read and write*, ‘ they have learning enough.’ Consequently many of my pupils are nearly grown when they commence, and soon *graduate*. These false impressions are gradually wearing away, and in a few years, I hope, will entirely disappear.”

XV. “ There is a great work to be done in this Western valley. I have taken my position in the face of much opposition, but through grace I will maintain an uncompromising spirit in the cause of education and religion.

“ To show you the want of teachers, I will mention one fact, and that is, at the last census *one* in every *four and a half* of the adults in this county could neither read nor write.

“ My scholars have made great progress in most of their studies, and many of them excel in composition. I have spared no pains in this branch, having required daily exercises, and once a week received visitors to hear them read. Once in two weeks a paper, called ‘ the Casket,’ prepared by the scholars, has been read in school, in the presence of a good deal of company, which created much interest in the parents as well as the scholars. Nothing of the kind had been intro-

duced before, and it required much effort to inspire confidence sufficient to have an examination pass off agreeably, but we succeeded much better than I feared. Classes were examined in geography, grammar, arithmetic, natural philosophy, chemistry, and astronomy, and some of the classes did excellently well. Several of the compositions would not have suffered in comparison with many I have heard at the seminary where I graduated.

"I have a very interesting Bible class of young ladies, three of them a head taller than their teacher, and two or three anxiously considering the subject of the salvation of their souls. One or two day scholars are interested, and were united with the church last Sabbath."

XVI. "If all your teachers are received as cordially, and as kindly cared for as I have been since coming to this country, they have not suffered.

"The greatest privation I have experienced is the want of such preaching as I enjoyed in New England; but I can truly say, the Lord is a prayer-hearing and a prayer-answering God.

"In my present situation, weighty responsibilities rest upon me, and I need your prayers for grace to be faithful. My school is very interesting, and although I have had many invitations to go elsewhere and teach, with much larger compensation, I could not be persuaded to leave it. My scholars manifest great affection for me, and make good progress in their studies, which comprise reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, history, philosophy, and composition. Several of them are reading the Bible through in course, and seem deeply interested in its truths. I feel very much encouraged that they will be the means of leading them to the Saviour in their youthful days. With all my cares I have never had a feeling of regret that I came West, and have been as happy here as in New England. True, I have had *trials*, but they

have all been blest to me, and all the precious promises to the fatherless and the stranger have been fulfilled to me.

"A Sabbath school has been organized, and it bids fair to do great good. It commenced with about thirty; one half are adults; the only difficulty is want of suitable teachers. O, that there may go forth such an influence from this Sabbath school as shall be felt for good through this whole county. Surely, the hope of our nation is in the rising generation, and who can estimate the importance of training them to know and obey the great doctrines and precepts of the Bible; without this knowledge how can they become wise unto salvation?

"Mr. B——, the colporteur for this State, recently sold one hundred and fifty volumes in this neighborhood, and he gave away a considerable number. I purchased several volumes for my pupils. I think that colportage is the best means the church is using for the conversion of this Western country. Through these men, the Bible, tracts, and good books, find their way to numerous places where the minister of Christ is seldom seen. Our colporteur is a humble, self-denying Christian, a man of God in every sense of the word. He leaves a wife and seven children nine months out of the year, traveling over mountains and through valleys, to carry the glad tidings of salvation to his fellow men. O, that we had more of the same spirit to labor in this State."

XVII. "Last Monday I went into my new school-house, and found twenty scholars, with as sparkling eyes and as clean faces, as ever met me at home; since then four more are added, and more expected soon. I never had a pleasanter school. A word is all that is needed to keep perfect order: but the dear children have been sadly neglected. I have great boys in school just learning to read.

"My scholars are from five to fourteen. I pray and sing with them every morning. In the afternoon I read to them a

short, pleasant story, containing a good moral, and then try to impress upon their tender minds, their duty to God and man.

"I suppose you will ask, 'Do you really enjoy yourself there?' I can truly say *I do*. I am happy, very happy, much more so than I ever expected to be so far from home. My *prairie home* is really a pleasant one. I have a room to myself, plenty to eat and drink, a little garden, and a horse to ride whenever I choose; and so far from being lonely, I have not so much time to myself as I could wish; for I am invited and expected to visit two or three times every week. People here seem to take a deep interest in your teachers; this is very gratifying, and I fully appreciate their kindness. Your teachers need *very firm principles*, or they will be led into various temptations. I find I need to watch and pray earnestly that I may be kept in the path of life.

"We have a female prayer meeting every Saturday afternoon, but few attend it."

XIX. "When I received your last kind letter, I intended answering it immediately, but the duties of the school-room were so pressing, I could not find time till the session closed; and now I am surrounded with sickness and death. A young lady in the family has been brought very low by cholera, but we now hope she may recover. Hitherto I have been greatly sustained and comforted, (in answer to the prayers of the Society, as I fully believe.) The Lord has led me along, as a tender parent leads and guides his helpless child. The arrows of death are flying thick and fast all around me, but they do not fly at random, all are directed by a skillful hand. A great proportion of the victims are poor foreigners, though many are taken from refined society. In the city on the other side of the river, the city missionary says the distress is very great. Two hundred die daily. He is constantly among the sick and dying, and is obliged to be nurse, doctor, undertaker, and minister. Two men recently dropped dead in the grave-yard

while digging graves. It is a most solemn season; a deep gloom is spread over the whole community; nearly all business is at a stand, and the mourners go about the streets, bowed down with grief and consternation."

Two or three months later the same teacher writes:

"After the cholera abated, I was taken sick with a fever, and suffered severely. In some of my faintings, the attendants thought I must die. But my Heavenly Father has restored my health so far that I am able to engage in my favorite employment again. I have nearly thirty scholars, and expect more. Among them are three or four Roman Catholics, and several Mormons. They read the Scriptures attentively every day in school, and are very much interested in the books I lend them. I hope I may yet do them some good, and yet see them turn to the Lord.

"I have not succeeded in all things as I could wish, but I am not discouraged, and never for a moment wish I had not come to the West. I have many friends, and strong ties of natural affection at the East, but I love the West. There seems to be a love for the Western country implanted in my very nature. My friends wonder at me, and say, 'Of all the lands from east to west, I love my own New England best.' Yes, and I love it too. I love its quiet Sabbaths, its deep-toned bells, calling to the house of prayer, its sacred privileges, and all its joys. But willingly, nay joyfully do I forego all these privileges for the luxury of imparting truth and knowledge to ignorant minds.

"I have been obliged to write in great haste, for I am busy in school all day, and hear recitations in the evening.

"I still continue at Mr. ——'s, and find in him and Mrs. N—— very kind friends, and I am very happy here."

XX. "It is just one year to day since I left home; an eventful year to me, fraught with trials, yet loaded with mercies; a year of unremitting toil, and yet full of enjoyment. I

have causes for thankfulness on every hand. My health has been almost perfect. I have a home as pleasant as I could expect or desire, and friends as kind as I could find in any place. Best of all, my school has been prosperous during the whole year.

"How many times have I wished you could be present at the examination. To judge of the improvement of my scholars, you should have seen them at the commencement and close of the year. The examination was held in the court house, which was the only building capable of holding the spectators.

"A large stage was prepared, upon which was placed the piano, recitation seats, and the black-board.

"The exercises commenced with a Bible lesson, each scholar reciting a verse from the first chapter of John. Then followed reading, spelling, &c., by the smaller scholars. We had recitations in grammar, geography, arithmetic, ancient and modern history, algebra, French, and Latin, relieved by songs, marches, &c., such as the young ladies had learned to perform. About twenty of the more advanced scholars prepared compositions upon topics connected with history and philosophy. Several of the little boys made some attempts at declamation, which were received with *great applause*. In the ornamental department, there were about eighty specimens, consisting of drawing in pencil and crayons, paintings, and worsted work, with knitting in every variety. I would be willing you should see every article. Some of the portfolios were really beautiful.

"The examination passed off pleasantly, and we hope on that day something was effected in awakening an interest in the cause of education throughout the county.

"Our friends testified their approval of our efforts by furnishing a fine dinner in the form of a *barbecue*, for all who attended the examination. It is supposed that nearly four hundred guests partook of their bounty. There were ten ani-

mals killed for the occasion, and plenty of bread, pies, fruit, and coffee, were provided."

As an encouragement to study, and a reward for past efforts, this teacher assisted her pupils in getting up a May-day festival, a brief account of which will interest most of our young friends. She says: "The day with us was just what we desired; it could not have been finer. Imagine then at once a hundred and fifty gentlemen and ladies making themselves comfortable in and around (my home) a neat little white cottage, whose whole front is extended in form of an arbor, for protection from the sun, and which is decorated with flowers within and without. In the piazza are tables set, covered with every delicacy the country affords, and ornamented with beautiful vases of flowers. It gave one an idea of perfect elegance. Follow this company along a fine wide walk, lined on either side with rose bushes and china trees, to my little brick school-house, and behold the procession of pupils as they issue from the door. First comes the bearer of the May-pole, a fair, tall girl, who carries her burden with much grace and dignity. Then the queen and her attendants, modest and beautiful as a poet could fancy, with the maids of honor, each with a garland as fair as herself, with hearts as light as the gayest bird. These are followed by the loyal subjects of her majesty, with attire and smiles befitting the occasion. But list, as they come nearer you hear sounds resembling music, and as they draw yet more near, 'O come away' is distinctly heard. They enter the arbor; the tune, the words are changed; then too the piano is heard in accompaniment.

'The lovely May is coming,
All dressed in glittering green;
Ye flowers from grove and meadow,
Come to meet your queen.'

"They have reached the throne, the queen is standing be-

fore the chair of state. Listen, the bearer of the May-pole will speak :

‘ Like a star that breaks at even
Suddenly upon the heaven,
Musical as fountains play,
Comes our sunny queen of May,’ etc.

“Several stanzas were sung in this strain, and then the queen’s attendant began a song commencing,

‘ Her dark eyes downcast, and suffused with bright tears,’ etc.

“The song had scarcely died away from the lips of the attendant, when the queen, who was seated under a canopy of roses and lilies, with a crown of flowers upon her head, rose gracefully, and sung another song beginning with,

‘ My forehead is graced with a garland so fair.’

“After several other songs, some of them original, the teacher accompanying on the piano, the delighted company gathered around the table, and with joyful hearts partook of the ample refreshments provided for the occasion.

“Thus ended this Western holiday.”

At a later period the same teacher writes: “The Sabbaths are the most pleasant to me of all the seven, although we seldom have religious services, for on this day I meet the interested and happy faces of my Sabbath scholars, who come very regularly from one to four miles, two or three on one horse, and that too without the least encouragement from parents or other friends. To find such interest and constancy more than repays me for all I do for them.

“I suppose you still go to meeting every Sabbath, and to the sewing circle every month. Do you not think there is great danger in New England, where religious privileges are so abundant, of thinking we are Christians, because we have always been accustomed to attend church, and other means

of grace, perhaps as much from habit as from higher motives. How different in this part of the country. We have preaching sometimes once a month, and sometimes once in three—sometimes in the court house, and sometimes in the woods. We hear nothing of missionary operations, except in opposition. How many among you would be able to withstand the force of strong temptations, would be difficult to tell, as few have been called to experience them. I sometimes feel as if I was ‘tried as by fire;’ but I have such an opportunity *here* as I may never have again, of satisfying myself whether I really love the Lord or not. I perfectly long for Christian sympathy, for almost every outward influence is against me, so far as *real heart religion* is concerned. In my circumstances, nothing but the grace of God is able to sustain me in the right way. I have the Bible and good books, and the promises of God, and while I have these, it will be my fault alone, if I do not grow in grace myself, and do much good to others.”

XXI. “I am in as pleasant a home as my own New England. Mr. and Mrs. — are still father and mother to me. Mr. M— takes a great interest in education. A pleasanter school I could not wish. Some of my pupils, in pleasant weather, walk three miles.

“The climate here is delightful. Two monthly rose bushes in the garden, as large as small trees, have been weighed down with blossoms during the whole year. I am thankful that my lot as a teacher was cast in this State.

“There is soon to be a ‘Temperance Festival,’ and the ladies are to present a Bible to the ‘Sons of Temperance,’ on that occasion. I have been chosen as the *presenter*, but do not think I shall accept of it, as I have so many school duties to perform. I have promised to embroider and make the cushion, and I intend to paint the banner.”

Two months later: “I have again been strongly solicited

to present the Bible, and I may conclude to do so, for I wish to do all in my power to promote the cause of Temperance."

In her next letter she says: "I presented the Bible on the fourth of August, and if you see the papers from this part of the country, you may feel gratified with the compliments received by the 'Yankee girl,' as I am often called. You will smile when I tell you that I wore a *pink* dress on the occasion, and a white crape sash, richly embroidered by myself. Twelve young ladies, nearly all my pupils, were dressed in white, with pink sashes, and stood back of me in a small temple, beautifully arranged in a grove; it was decorated with ivy and roses. Here we stood when I presented the Bible. As I rose, as far as the eye could reach was one dense mass of heads, and I knew that some were distinguished men, and that my address would be criticised, but that much depended upon my success. With all the firmness I could command, I stepped forward, delivered my address, and presented the Bible, which was received with loud applause. I could only thank that great and good Being in whose hands is my destiny, for giving me courage and energy sufficient to perform the mighty task to general acceptance.

"I regret exceedingly that there are so few ladies willing to come out here to teach. If I had a hundred lives they should all be spent in the great and good work. You would be surprised at the progress of my pupils."

These extracts from teachers' letters are so numerous, that very few extracts from the letters of Western friends, who have sent for and cherished our teachers, can find place in this Report.

The following must suffice for the present:

I. "Miss —— has done a work that not one in a hundred could do. The people among whom she has labored came from various sections of the country, and had as many preju-

dices and prepossessions as can well be imagined, and it was no trifling affair to convince them that a female teacher knew any thing. She has thoroughly convinced them that ladies can teach successfully, and this suggests the importance of sending well qualified teachers for common, as well as for select and high schools.

II. "The Misses —, I am happy to tell you, are very acceptable. They cheerfully adapt themselves to the circumstances in which they are placed, and the people where they are stationed are much pleased with them. We are particularly pleased with their piety; it appears to be of the right stamp. They are happy to perform any labor, however humble, to promote the cause of Christ among those with whom they dwell."

III. "I can assure you that Miss —, the first representative in this State, of your noble Society, has done you great credit. She has made a decidedly favorable impression on all who have made her acquaintance."

IV. "Miss — resides in my family, and we are all very much pleased with her. She gives *entire* satisfaction in her school, (indeed, my expectations are more than realized,) and is highly esteemed for her *superior* qualifications as a teacher, as well as for her many virtues. We could not have been better pleased in every respect, and feel confident that Miss — has done much to excite a desire in this community, for a more thorough and extended course of instruction than is commonly given in this part of the country."

V. "We, whose happy lot it has been to have Miss — instruct our children, are prepared to say, that we believe you could not reasonably expect more from her than she has accomplished, and we feel justified in saying that, from her

untiring efforts and religious deportment, that she will continue to succeed in all her undertakings. We hope she will remain with us as long as we can make her happy.

"We feel as if a kind providence brought her hither, as we had never before been able to secure for our children a teacher to instruct them in the religion of Jesus Christ, and in literature. In Miss —— we have found just the teacher we desired."

VI. "Miss —— maintains the character of a decided Christian, and considering the state of society here, this is worthy of all praise. In addition to her firm religious principles, she has the happy faculty of winning the affections of the young, which gives her ready access to all classes in the community, and enables her to exert a wide and healthy influence among old and young.

"In her the missionaries recognize an active coöperator in carrying out the great purposes of the Gospel.

"Her school is full, and she is successful in inculcating moral and religious principles, thereby preparing her scholars for usefulness on earth, and moulding their characters for the blessedness of heaven.

"I have no hesitation in saying, that if an opportunity were given, every patron of her school would unanimously express their thanks to the Society under whose auspices Miss —— came among us."

VII. "I have read your last report with more interest than perhaps any thing of the kind ever sent to me. I do not mean that the object of your Society is of more importance than all others, or many others, but is of such a character as to deeply enlist my feelings, on account of the *immediate* and *future* results of your operations.

"My belief has long been that *females form the character of the world, and govern it*, and that men are but *instruments*

through whom they act. This may seem an exaggeration, but it will be only a seeming one, when we remember females have the moulding of character, make the first impress, instamp the first image on the heart. God fitted them for this work. It is part of God's plan, his arrangement in governing the world, to commit the most important part of the world's training to females. With such views, how can I help feeling a deep interest in your Society?"

"Pious females can, through the medium of schools, exert an influence on the rising generation of the West that will be most salutary;—fill a place which males cannot fill, and which may be felt for good as long as the world stands.

"If there is any *one* thing a good man should desire, it is to see thousands of females, who bear the Puritan stamp, scattered over the West, to fill, for a time, the place of teachers.

"If young ladies, imbued with the spirit of Christ, should thus spread themselves over our great valley—willing to meet life as it is—willing to labor with their own hands, if need be, with the sole object of exerting the greatest moral influence over our land, they could do a work that angels would rejoice over. There are *four* or *five* places where such ladies could teach in this vicinity, and we want one *here*, if Miss —— leaves. Perhaps she will stay another year, and then give up teaching in the West, and take her place as a teacher in Africa or Asia. She is engaged to a most lovely man, and I heartily rejoice in it, and think it will be for the glory of God and the good of souls."

VIII. "I embrace this opportunity to send by the hand of ——. My thanks to you for the kind attention you have given to the wants of this place;—not only procuring a most acceptable instructor, but continually encouraging her by your correspondence.

"Through the instrumentality of your Society, a stand has been made here such as was never made before. The school

conducted by Miss — has found favor with all classes. It is the first instance I have known *here*, of the systematic and constant inculcation of Bible principles, in their Scriptural form, in a week-day school. This is what we prize most of all. While, in the branches of common study, her scholars have generally proved their teacher's diligence and faithfulness, by their progress in study.

"There is a strong desire in the community that Miss — should continue here, and an effort is being made to secure her stay by the preparation of a school-house.

"There is much to discourage one who looks not beyond the things that are seen. Character is here put to a severe trial. It is impossible for the body of the church to close round and support each individual member with mutual supervision. The habits of the community are such, and such the preponderance of evil example, that the few who stand, stand comparatively alone; and if not truly united to Christ, and resting on him, will be swept away by the force of ungodly influence, and, before help can be rendered by those who learn their situation, they are too far gone to be checked, except by the discipline of God's providence. The enemies of the truth plan and plot how they may encompass and ensnare those professing godliness—to destroy any influence which lays a restraint upon their evil ways.

"Miss — has taken and held such a stand, that we hope for great good from her labors, and we may expect some opposition from those who feel the presence of Christian principle to be a grievous restraint. As an instructress in the common and higher branches of study, Miss — has the confidence of all, as one fully competent.

"Our expectations were more than fulfilled in Miss —: we had not hoped to obtain a teacher of such high and varied accomplishments. She has become known to this community, and is thus in a position to accomplish more than any stranger can."

The Managers and members of the "Ladies' Society" continue their efforts to select such teachers as are needed and asked for, without any change in their mode of operations.—Although they accomplish less than they desire, they have much to encourage them in their arduous and important undertaking.

The Executive Committee most gratefully acknowledge the aid they have received from the following sources:—

From the "New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company," the *gratuitous* insurance of *two* valuable boxes, sent, by the friends of the "Ladies' Society," to the teachers, and the missionaries who give them a *home* in the West. (These boxes were received in safety.)

From the "Christian Knowledge Society," *two hundred and fifty dollars*, for the "Discretionary Fund."*

From John R. Dow, Esq., a *gratuitous passage* of *two* of our teachers to New Orleans.

From L. M. Sargent, Esq., *two dozen* copies of one of his most popular "Temperance Tales."

* The "Ladies' Society for the Promotion of Education at the West," having commenced, and made some progress, in their operations, have much cause for gratitude to God for disposing so many to aid most liberally their efforts. But the Society find, by experience, that, to give full effect to their labors, some expenses must be incurred which are not provided for by the Constitution.

These expenses consist of *tuition* of Protestant children recovered from Papal schools, or such children as would be led into convent schools, if not taught gratuitously by Protestants; also to pay the tuition of the children of Romanists, who may be induced to attend a Protestant school if they can go free, as they never pay tuition, if poor, at the Nunneries. School-books, and articles of chemical and philosophical apparatus, to illustrate science to beginners, are of prime importance, in some places, to secure success to our teachers. But none of these items of expense can, with propriety, be defrayed from the Treasury of the Society.

Several gentlemen, becoming acquainted with these wants, approved of the plan of creating a "Discretionary Fund," to be placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee, to be kept, by the Treasurer, distinct from the regular funds of the Society.

Donors are requested to state whether their gifts shall be put into the "Treasury," or the "Discretionary Fund," or whether a part shall be given to each. Their choice, if they have any, shall be regarded most sacredly.

From the "American Tract Society," at New York, a grant of handsome bound volumes. From the "A. T. S." in Boston, a donation of small Tracts and Messengers.

From the "Massachusetts Sabbath School Society," *hundreds of dollars' worth* of their choicest books, and "Well-Springs."

From the "Foreign Mission House," a large quantity of missionary papers, sermons, and "Day Springs."

From J. C. Proctor, Esq., and others, more than *fifty* pairs of boots and shoes.

From ladies in Dedham, a bundle of ready made garments for "Western teachers."

From ladies in Brookline, West Cambridge and Boston, various articles of ladies' apparel, with a few articles of bed linen, and eight or ten volumes of bound books.

From young ladies in Marlboro', Mass., the making of a dozen ladies' garments, for "Western teachers."

From an unknown source, a white wooden box, containing *very nice* ladies' garments, for "Western teachers."

From various sources, (mostly unknown,) valuable boxes and bundles of clothing, for males and females—partly second-hand.

These miscellaneous articles, whether new or second-hand, in the hands of the Committee, add greatly to the success of their plans to benefit the West, and the friends of the Society are requested to continue their donations of money, books and clothing, and also of bed and table linen, towels, &c., with any household articles, which can be forwarded in boxes and barrels. If articles are sent in bundles, it is desirable to have them closely packed, and tightly bound up in stout wrapping paper, or cloth.

Money, designed to pay for freightage, may be forwarded to the Treasurer, with a clear statement of the fact that it is to pay freightage. The transportation of boxes and barrels to the West costs from *three*, to *five* and *six* dollars each.

If the members of Sabbath schools feel disposed to forward their "Well-Springs," "Youth's Companions," "Day-Springs," or other religious papers, they will please file them in order, and neatly bind up, in separate packages, all the numbers for one or more years, and mark on the outside of the wrapper the name of the paper, and the year it was published. This will facilitate packing them, and enable us to know how many papers go in one box.

All money to be sent to the Treasurer, and all boxes, bundles of clothing, books, &c., to be sent to the Sabbath School Depository, care of Mr. Dean, for the "Secretary of the Ladies' Society."

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

SARAH TUTTLE, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT
OF THE
Subscriptions and Donations

RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1, 1850.

By cash received by contributions from various sources, as follows :

From ladies in Mt. Vernon Church,	\$72.00
“ “ Essex St. Church,	17.00
“ Mrs. L. R. W. Hill, Wallingford, Vt. . . .	5.00
“ Mr. J. A. Plummer, of Salem St. Church, to constitute his wife a Life-Member,	20.00
“ A friend,	50
“ Western Education Society in Southboro', to constitute Mrs. A. Rawson, wife of the pastor, a Life-Member,	20.00
“ Miss Elizabeth Denny,	1.00
“ Mrs. James Clapp, of Roxbury, to constitute herself a Life-Member,	20.00
“ Miss H. L. Plimpton, W. Haven, Conn. . . .	1.00
“ Her mother, to constitute Mrs. Rachel F. Bardwell, of Oxford, Ms., a Life-Member,	20.00
“ The East Abington Ladies' Society,	5.00
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 5px auto;"/>	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$181.50

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	. . .	\$181.50
From Mr. Abner Curtis, of East Abington,	. . .	5.00
“ Ladies in Rev. Mr. Langworthy’s Society, Chelsea, \$20		
of which constitutes Mrs. H. Illsley a Life-Member,		34.43
“ The Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Christ-		
ian Knowledge, through the hands of Chas. Scudder,		
Treasurer,	. . . . .	250.00
“ Ladies’ Society in Fitchburg, \$40 of which constitutes		
Mrs. Levi Downe, and Miss Sarah Wilder, Life-		
Members,	. . . . .	47.29
“ Mrs. Bannister, of Newburyport,	. . . . .	5.00
“ Miss Fenno, of Newton,	. . . . .	1.00
“ Mrs. Bridges,	. . . . .	1.00
“ Young ladies of Rev. Mr. Means’ Society, Dorchester,		
to constitute himself and lady Life-Members,	. . . . .	40.00
“ Miss Lucy Perley, of E. Bradford,	. . . . .	2.00
“ Female Charitable Reading Society in Woburn Centre,		
to constitute Mrs. Abigail Thompson a Life-Member,		20.00
“ Miss Maria Fiske, to constitute Miss M. E. Fiske a		
Life-Member,	. . . . .	20.00
“ Miss L. A. Martindale, one of the Society’s teachers,		
to constitute Mrs. M. Martindale, of Greenfield,		
Mass., a Life-Member,	. . . . .	20.00
“ Miss A. Munroe, a teacher, \$20 of which constitutes		
Mrs. E. Munroe, of Boston, a Life-Member,	. . . . .	55.00
“ Mrs. Southworth, being a donation from six ladies in		
Franklin, Mass.,	. . . . .	7.00
“ Mrs. Eliza Bradshaw, of West Cambridge,	. . . . .	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	. . .	\$690.22

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

49

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$690.22
From a Juvenile Society in Cohasset, to constitute Miss M.	
Bates, the President, a Life-Member,	20.00
By interest received,	31.60
By cash remitted by teachers,	20.00
By cash borrowed from Discretionary Fund,	32.21
Balance from last year's treasury,	237.72
	<hr/>
	\$1,031.75

S T A T E M E N T

OF

Expenditures for the Year ending February 1, 1850.

Salary of Secretary,	\$300.00
Bill of A. J. Wright, for printing Annual Reports,	78.27
Traveling expenses of thirteen teachers,	625.00
Bill for postage,	28.48
	<hr/>
	\$1031.75

DISCRETIONARY FUND.

Statement of Receipts.

Cash on hand from Discretionary Fund,	\$120.50
From Mrs. M. Wheelwright, of Mt. Vernon Church, for the	
Fund,	10.75
" Ladies of Salem, for Fund,	50.00
Remitted from Fund to the West, and afterwards returned,	50.00
	<hr/> \$186.25

Statement of Expenditures.

Cash forwarded from Fund to the West, for tuition of indigent	
children,	\$100.00
Cash expended from Fund, to complete the wardrobe of two	
teachers,	20.00
Cash for the sum borrowed from Fund,	32.21
Balance carried forward,	34.04
	<hr/> \$186.25

CHARLOTTE A. MEANS, Treasurer.

Examined the foregoing Report, and found it correct,

H. M. HOLBROOK, Auditor.

Life-Members.

When the State is omitted, the Life-Member resides in Massachusetts.

Mrs. Rev. Silas Aiken, Boston.

Miss Winnifred Atkins, Boston.

Mrs. James Averill, Shrewsbury.

“ Rev. F. Allen, Pelham, N. H.

“ Rev. Dr. Burgess, Dedham.

“ Rev. A. Bullard, Barre.

“ Rev. E. Bullard, Fitchburg.

“ Rev. Dr. Beecher, Boston.

“ Rev. Dr. Blagden, Boston.

“ Rev. A. W. Burnham, Rindge, N. H.

“ Rev. U. C. Burnap, Lowell.

“ Emily D. Bacon, Chelsea.

“ Rev. Wm. I. Buddington, Charlestown.

“ Rev. H. Bardwell, Oxford.

Miss Maria Bates, Cohasset.

Mrs. James Bancroft, Boston.

“ John Bradley, South Reading.

“ Josiah Bacon, Chelsea.

“ C. Brown, Rindge, N. H.

Miss Sarah Baxter, Boston.

Miss Harriet Booth, (a teacher,) Iowa.

“ Selina Booth, (a teacher,) Iowa.

“ M. Burgess, Dedham.

“ A. B. Burgess, Dedham.

Mrs. James Clapp, Roxbury.

“ Rev. L. Coggin, Boxford.

“ Abigail Childs, North Woodstock, Conn.

“ Abby G. Cooper, Calais, Me.

“ Jeremiah Campbell, Chelsea.

“ Jane A. Clark, Nashua, N. H.

“ Rev. Dr. Codman, Dorchester.

Miss Mary Child, Lincoln.

Mrs. Rev. McCloud, Topsfield.

“ Rev. M. A. Clark, North Chelmsford.

Miss Mary Cutler, (a teacher,) Ill.

Rev. Dr. Dimmick, Newburyport.

Mrs. Nathaniel Dana, Brookline.

Miss Mary Downes, Calais, Me.

Mrs. Levi Downe, Fitchburg.

“ Joseph Downe, Fitchburg.

“ Rev. J. Q. A. Edgell, West Newbury.

Miss Catharine M. F. Emerson, South Reading.

Mrs. Ann French, Boston.

Miss Catharine French, Boston.

“ Martha E. Fisk, (a teacher,) by Miss Maria
Fisk, Weston.

Mrs. Rev. George Fisher, Harvard.

“ Rev. L. Fay, Wilmington.

“ Charles D. Fairchild, Guildhall, Vt.

Mrs. George Gardner, Exeter, N. H.

Miss Eliza Garland, Calais, Me.

Mrs. Moses L. Hale, Boston.

“ Charles Howe, Dorchester.

“ Lucinda K. M. Hill, Wallingford, Vt.

“ Bela Hunting, Boston.

“ M. S. Haskell, Fitchburg.

“ Rev. L. Hubbard, Leominster.

Miss Harriet Howe, Dorchester.

Mrs. Hosea Illsley, Chelsea.

“ Frederick Jones, Boston.

“ Samuel Johnson, Boston.

“ Henry H. Jones, “

“ Rev. S. H. Keeler, Calais, Me.

Miss Mary Ann Kirk, Boston.

Mrs. Wm. R. Kelley, Boston.

“ Wm. G. Lambert, Boston.

“ George Lemist, Boston.

“ Rev. I. P. Langworthy, Chelsea.

Rev. James H. Means, Dorchester.

Mrs. Rev. James H. Means, Dorchester.

“ Maria Martindale, of Greenfield, by Miss
Martindale, (a teacher of Lewistown,
Illinois.)

Mrs. Edmund Munroe, Boston.

“ Rev. Joseph Merrill, Dracut.

“ John A. Plummer, Boston.

“ Rev. Levi Packard, Spencer.

“ Rev. John C. Phillips, Methuen.

Mrs. Rev. Austin Phelps, Boston.

“ Rev. John Pike, Beverly.

“ Rebecca Pettingill, Falmouth.

“ Sarah H. Parker, North Chelmsford.

“ A. Rawson, Southboro’.

“ William Ropes, Boston.

“ Rev. George Richards, Boston.

“ E. M. Reed, Lowell.

“ Rev. L. J. Smalley, Worcester.

“ Rev. Lewis Sabin, Templeton.

“ John Sutor, Boston.

“ Wm. W. Stone, Boston.

“ Daniel Safford, Boston.

Miss Martha C. Sawyer, Norton.

Mrs. Philo Sanford, Boston.

Miss Sarah B. Shattuck, Boston.

“ Rebecca E. Shattuck, Boston.

“ Clarissa B. Shattuck, Boston.

Mrs. Lucinda Stearns, New Ipswich, N. H.

“ Abby M. Stearns, New Ipswich, N. H.

“ Hannah Sweetser, Athol.

“ Phineas Sprague, Boston.

“ Edward C. Stevens, Boston.

Miss Hannah Swan, Charlestown.

Mrs. Thomas Tremlett, Dorchester.

“ Rev. T. S. Taylor, Slatersville, R. I.

“ Abigail Thompson, Boston.

Miss Louisa Thompson, Boston.

Mrs. Abigail Thompson, Woburn Centre.

Mrs. Rev. Joseph Towne, Lowell.

Miss Sarah Tuttle, Boston.

Mrs. Joseph B. Varnum, Dracut.

“ Arthur Wilkinson, Boston.

“ Horatio M. Willis, “

Miss Phebe Winslow, “

Mrs. Rev. Dr. Waterbury, “

“ B. F. Whittemore, “

“ Sarah Wood, North Chelmsford.

Miss Mehitable Wheelwright, Boston.

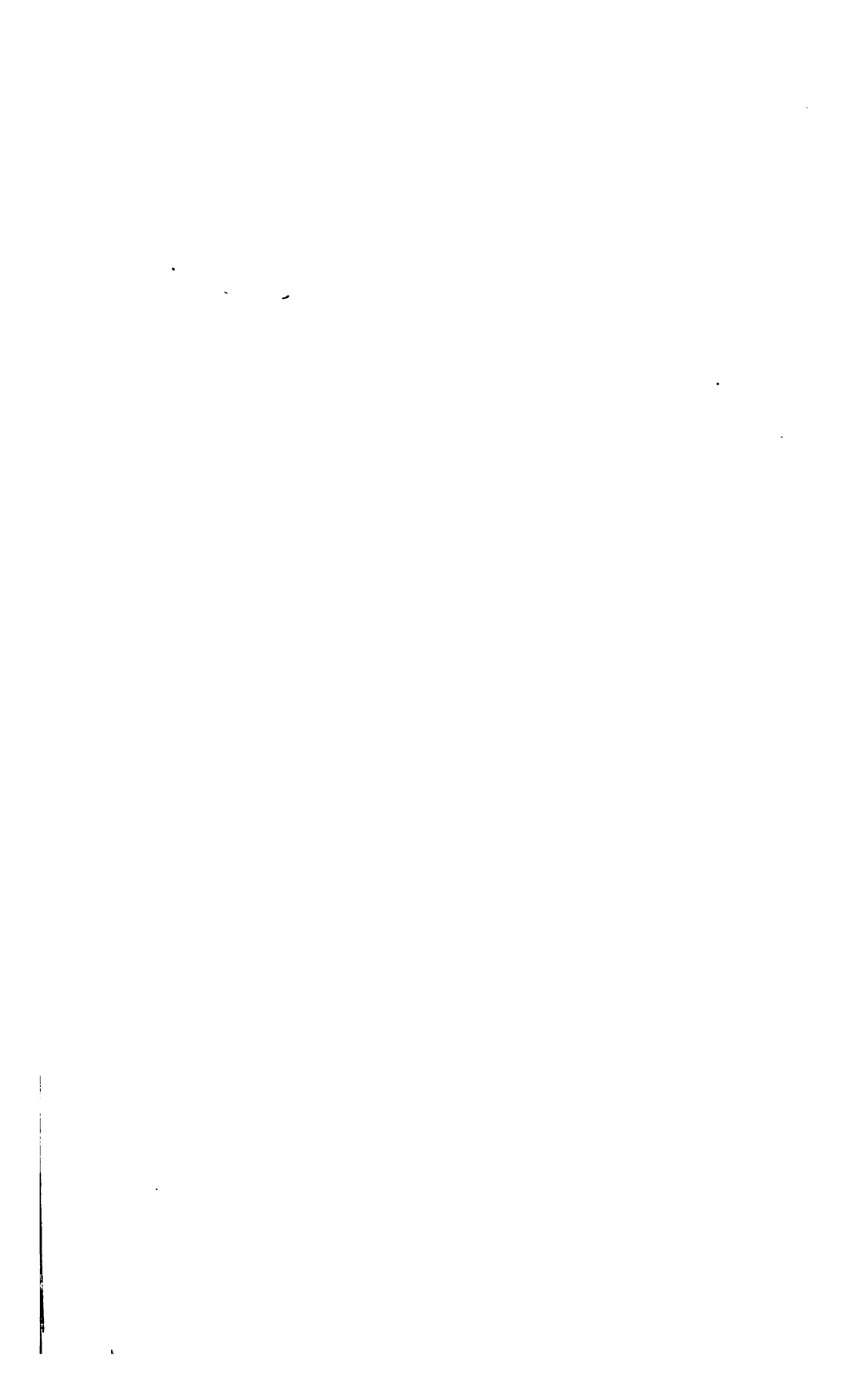
Mrs. Rev. Horace Walker, East Abington.

Miss Sarah Wilder, Fitchburg.











3 2044 030 069 785

